

SOUTHERN PIONEER,

AND CARROLL, CHOCTAW AND TALLAHATCHIE COUNTIES ADVERTISER.

By G. W. H. BROWN.

CARROLLTON, MISSISSIPPI, SATURDAY, MARCH, 26, 1842.

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CONDITIONS OF THIS PAPER.

THE SOUTHERN PIONEER will be furnished to single subscribers at FIVE DOLLARS per annum.

Five subscribers sending fifteen dollars, will each receive a copy of the paper for one year.

Ten or more subscribers at the rate of \$2 50 for each copy.

Those taking upon themselves the trouble of procuring five or more subscribers, will be entitled to the sixth number gratis.

All payments to be made in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Not exceeding a square (ten lines or less) will be conspicuously inserted at the rate of ONE DOLLAR for each insertion. Longer advertisements in the same proportion. The number of insertions must be marked upon the margin of the copy, otherwise they will be continued until ordered out, and charged accordingly.

All articles of a personal nature, will be charged for at double the rates of advertising.

All political circulars, or public addresses for the benefit of individual persons or companies, will be charged as advertisements.

JOB PRINTING, of every description, executed with neatness and despatch. Having a large and beautiful assortment of Fancy and Job Type, the proprietor is prepared to do all kinds of LETTER PRESS PRINTING in the neatest style. In this respect, he respectfully solicits the patronage of the people of Carroll and the adjoining counties.

Bills for advertising and job work, are considered due so soon as the work is done, and persons will be expected to pay the same whenever called upon.

On all letters and communications addressed to the proprietors, the postage must be paid, or they will not be taken out of the office.

POETRY.

"LIKE ORIENT PEARLS AT RANDOM STRUNG."

From a late English paper.

"UP THE RHINE."

Why, Tourist, why
With passports have to do?
Pr'ythee stay at home and pass
The Port and Sherry too.

Why, Tourist, why
Embark for Rotterdam?
Pr'ythee stay at home and take
Thy Hollands in a dram.

Why, Tourist, why
To foreign climes repair?
Pr'ythee take thy German flute,
And breathe a German air.

Why, Tourist, why
The Seven Mountains view?
Any one at home can tint
A bill with Prussian Blue.

Why, Tourist, why
To Old Colonia's walls?
Sure, to see a Wrenish Dome,
One needn't leave St. Paul's."

HOOD.

From the New Orleans Picayune.

A TALE, WITH A MORAL.

Various and strange are the vicissitudes of trade now-a-days. Not only are the members of our commercial community, great and small, troubled "to make strap and buckle meet," but the system of botheatery includes in its operation all the little fry. Street pedlars—those queer chaps whose business it is to dispose of dry-goods and finery carried in a box strapped to their necks—even they find it difficult to make money enough to meet their heavy engagements. Shakespeare says,

"The poor beetle that we tread upon,
In corporal sufferance, feels a pang as great
As when a giant dies;"

And the poor pedlar who cannot pay the amount due upon his stock in trade, suffers as keenly as the merchant who fails for tens of thousands. But we did not start for the purpose of moralizing, or philosophizing, that is but poor business, at best. One of those itinerant vendors of trifles, to whom we have made allusion, found, a few days ago, that after travelling until night, and using his lungs liberally in "crying" his wares, he had not sold enough to purchase "salt for his porridge." He was just opposite a small store, near the upper extremity of the city, the owner of which—one of the gender feminine—was in the same line with himself. She stood in the door, on the look-out, perhaps, for customers. The pedlar took off his hat. There was something in her appearance that indicated, to the observing eye of our travelling retailer, that trade having been dull in her quarter, also and it occurred to him that he might probably strike a bargain with her that would atone for the losses of the day. When, therefore, he asked if he could sell her any thing, and she invited him to walk in, he felt pretty sure that he was in a fair way to realize some profit.—The lady examined his stock, and finally told him there were some articles she would be glad to exchange with him. He seemed to labor under the impression that he could discover something "valuable in her optic," and as there was but little probability that he could effect a cash sale, and as he wished particularly to get rid of certain things that had troubled him for a long time, he concluded to assent to the proposition. The lady exhibited a very fine gilt box, containing one or two bottles of hair oil, some boxes of tooth-powders, a cake of soap, and other trumpery. The goods he wished to dispose of were not better. As both were conscious of cheating, the bargain was soon agreed to. The pedlar took up his

box and started towards home, chuckling over his good trade, while the lady entered behind her counter and, as Dan Marble would say, "laughed right out." On examining the articles she had obtained, however, she soon saw they were not what they were cracked up to be, and finally threw them among other rubbish, as totally valueless and unsaleable. On reaching his hut the pedlar ventured into an examination of the wares he had secured.—His curses, if not loud, were deep, when he discovered that his hair oil was nothing but colored water, his tooth-powder clean white ashes, and his cake of soap a compound of sawdust and paste, neatly enveloped in a gaudy wrapper. Weary miserable and disgusted, tired of the world and all that it inherits, he threw himself upon his bed and endeavored to forget his cares in

"Innocent sleep:

Sleep, that knits up the ravel'd sleeve of care;
The death of each day's life—sore labor's bath;
Balm of hurt minds, great Nature's second course,
Chief nourisher in life's feast!"

The great moral of this, our tale stands out in bold and startling relief. From the highest to the humblest we have our afflictions and adversities. The poor pedlar, who, when he attempted to cheat, and in the upshot found himself cheated, undoubtedly fancied he was the most miserable and persecuted object upon the face of the earth. The past was a blank, and contemplation of the future made him shudder. Pecuniary ruin stared him in the face and dim visions of the healing power of the bankrupt law floated before his imagination—and yet thousands of self-sufficient and presumptuous fools in this wide world imagine themselves to be more desolate and unfortunate than this poor pedlar! They need not unnecessarily flatter themselves. A thorough investigation of the things of this life, will show them that one man is just about as miserable as another "in the long run."

REPEAL OF THE GALLON LAW.

The following is an act passed by the Legislature of Mississippi repealing the Gallon Law and regulating the mode by which license may be obtained to sell vinous and spirituous liquors:

AN ACT

To regulate the mode of obtaining license to sell vinous and spirituous liquors, and to amend the act entitled "An act for the suppression of tippling houses, and to prevent the odious vice of drunkenness, approved February 9th, 1839."

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Mississippi.—That hereafter it shall be lawful for any Inn keeper or Tavern keeper, or the keeper of any restaurant, or petit grocery, being a free white person, to sell by retail in any quantity, vinous or spirituous liquors: Provided, Such inn or tavern keeper, or keeper of a restaurant or petit grocery shall first obtain license to retail, according to the provisions of this act.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That the corporate authorities of each and every incorporated city or town in this State, having a population of two thousand or more inhabitants, shall have the power to grant to any free white person, resident in such city or town, license to sell by retail, in any quantity, vinous and spirituous liquors, within the same, and to charge and receive, for such license, for a period of twelve months, any sum, not exceeding one thousand dollars, nor less than two hundred dollars; and all sums of money received for license, to retail vinous and spirituous liquors, within such city or town, and all fines and forfeitures, for offences against the provisions of this act, committed within the same, shall be paid into the treasury of such city or town, and all cost of prosecution for offences against the provisions of this act, committed in any such town or city, which shall not be paid by the defendant or defendants, shall be paid and discharged by said town or city: Provided, That in the cities of Vicksburg and Yazoo City, all monies accruing from the granting of a license to retail, and from fines for a violation of this act, committed therein, shall constitute a special fund for the erection and endowments of public hospitals for the use of the sick and indigent in said cities respectively, and in the city of Natchez, shall be appropriated to the Natchez hospital.

Provided further, That in the cities of Vicksburg and Natchez, license to retail vinous and spirituous liquors shall not be granted for a less sum than two hundred and fifty dollars, for a period of twelve months.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That the board of police of each and every county in this State, shall have power to grant license to any free white person, resident in the same, and not within an incorporated city or town, having a population of two thousand or more inhabitants, to retail vinous and spirituous liquors, in any quantity, and shall be authorized to charge and receive, for such license, for a period of twelve months, any sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, nor less than fifty dollars; and all sums of money accruing under this section, for licenses, and for fines and forfeitures, for a violation of the provisions of this act, not committed within an incorporated city or town, having a population of two thousand or more inhabitants, shall be paid into the treasury of the county, one half to the use of State, and the other half to the use of the county.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, That no li-

cense shall be granted for a shorter period of time than twelve months, and such license shall be a personal privilege, and shall not be transferable from one to another: and if any person shall sell vinous or spirituous liquors, in less quantity than one gallon, without license from the board of police of the county, or the corporate authorities of the city or town, as the case may be, in which such vinous or spirituous liquors shall be sold, he, she, or they, shall be subject to indictment or presentment therefor, and upon conviction thereof, shall forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars, and shall be imprisoned in the common jail of the county for thirty days.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, That if any person, either with or without license to retail, shall sell any vinous or spirituous liquors to any slave, without permission of his or her master, mistress, owner or overseer, he, she, or they, so offending, shall be subject to indictment or presentment, and upon conviction thereof, shall pay a fine of five hundred dollars, and shall be imprisoned in the common jail of the county, for a period of not less than thirty, nor more than ninety days: and upon the trial of any indictment under this section, if it be proved the person to whom the liquor was sold was a negro or mulatto, that fact shall be received as prima facie evidence of his or her being a slave.

SEC. 6. Be it further enacted, That before any person shall be licensed to retail vinous or spirituous liquors, he or she shall produce before the board of police of the county, as the case may be, the written recommendation of five freeholders of his or her neighborhood, setting forth that he or she is of good reputation, and a suitable person to receive such license, and no such license shall be delivered to any person until he or she shall have produced the receipt of the treasurer of the county, city or town as the case may be, for the amount of the tax assessed for such license, and shall have executed a bond, in the penal sum of one thousand dollars, with one or more good and sufficient securities, payable to the president of the board of police, and his successors in office, or to the principal magistrate of the town or city by whatever title designated, and his successor in office as the case may be, conditioned, that he will keep an orderly and well conducted house, and will not permit any riotous or disorderly conduct, or any gaming in or about the same, and will not sell or permit to be sold, to any slave, any vinous or spirituous liquors, during the continuance of his or her license.

SEC. 7. Be it further enacted, That the bond required to be given by the preceding section, shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the board of police, or the town or city clerk as the case may be, and for any breach thereof, may be put in suit at the instance of any one, and the whole penalty be recovered, one half to the use of the county, or city, or town, and the other half to the use of the person putting the same in suit, and a certified copy thereof, may be used in any suit thereon, and it shall not be necessary to make proof of the original bond.

SEC. 8. Be it further enacted, That no indictment for a violation of the provisions of this act, shall be squashed for want of form—it shall not be necessary to make averment therein of the particular kind or description of vinous or spirituous liquor sold, nor that the same was sold to any particular person or persons, nor to the slave or slaves of any particular person or persons, and it shall not be necessary to endorse on any indictment, for an infraction of the provisions of this act, the name of a prosecutor.

SEC. 9. Be it further enacted, That the Judges of the several courts in the State, in which indictments for a violation of the act to which this is an amendment are pending, and have not proceeded to find judgment, shall cause the same to be dismissed, on the defendant or defendants producing the receipt of the clerk for all the costs of such indictment.

SEC. 10. Be it further enacted, That the boards of police and corporate authorities respectively shall designate in such license granted by them, the particular place and house in which vinous and spirituous liquor may be sold, by the person to whom such license is granted, and no license granted under the provisions of this act, shall authorize any person or persons to sell vinous or spirituous liquor at any other place or house than that specified in said license.

SEC. 11. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the tax collector of each and every county in the State to demand and receive from the treasurer of his county all such moneys as shall have been paid into the county treasury, under and in virtue of the provisions of this act, for the use of the State, and to pay the same into the treasury of the State, when he makes his annual return of the State tax for his county.

SEC. 12. Be it further enacted, That the clerk of the board of police, and of towns and cities in which license shall be granted, shall be authorized to demand and receive, from the person or persons to whom license is granted, for each license, the sum of one dollar, and for each bond the sum of one dollar and fifty cents, and the clerk of the board of police shall make return to the Auditor of Public Accounts on or before the first day of February of each year, of the amount received for license and fines, under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 13. Be it further enacted, That so

much of the act to which this is an amendment, as conflicts with the provisions of this act, be, and the same is hereby repealed, and this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved, February 22, 1842.

From the Nashville Banner.

THE CURRENT OF MISSISSIPPI REPUTATION ROLLING BACK!

Yesterday's southern mail brings us good news from Mississippi. The Southron says a meeting of Democrats was held at the Capitol on the 5th inst., in which Gen. Quitman, Judge Gholson, and other distinguished Democrats led, in which the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That with a full knowledge of the deplorable evils which have arisen, and must ever arise, from the connection of Bank and State—standing in the midst of the desolation which has been produced by that connection, and realizing the fruits of ill-advised and unfortunate speculation upon the credit of the State, we, as citizens, still feel it our solemn duty to admit to the world, that these misfortunes have arisen from our own imprudence; that we, ourselves, should abide the consequences, and not attempt to relieve ourselves by acts of injustice to innocent strangers, who have confided in the formal and public acts of our government.

Resolved, That it is our deliberate opinion, that both the government and the people of this State, have, by various acts, and at various times, assented to and recognised their liability to pay the bonds of the State, issued for the Planters' and Union Bank stock, and that this liability of the State, should not be questioned or repudiated.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the chairman, to draw up a Preamble and Resolutions expressive of the views of the meeting, to be reported to an adjourned meeting, to be called by the chairman. The chairman appointed J. A. Quitman, S. J. Gholson, C. P. Smith, L. Sanders, jr., and S. Cocke; and, on motion, the chairman was added to said committee.

Our cotemporary of the Columbia Observer in noticing the above, says,—“How must the cheeks of the repudiators tingle with shame when they reflect upon the result of the doctrines lately advanced by them—doctrines which have met with almost universal execrations from one end of the Union to the other. And how proud the position, and how enviable in the eyes of the whole world, of the noble band of true hearted and patriotic Whigs who stemmed the torrent of dishonesty and boldly proclaimed and stood up for the integrity of their State? Notwithstanding the levelling doctrines of the Agrarian party to which they were diametrically opposed, they manfully resisted the tide of disgrace that was rolling over the land. Glory to them, and shame to the other!”

ILLINOIS STATE BANK.

The St. Louis Republican of the 22d ultimo says: “Yesterday was one of the most exciting days ever witnessed in the money circles of this city. Wherever two or three were together, the subject was the Illinois Banks.—On the opening of the offices in the morning, Messrs. Benoit & Co. refused to receive the paper of the State Bank of Illinois. Shortly after the Perpetual office declined to receive it on deposit or in payment of notes, except for notes which they had themselves discounted. The Bank of Missouri repudiated it entirely, and several of the Brokers and other companies followed suit.

Such was the state of affairs yesterday, what to-day may bring forth, it is impossible to say; but unless some very strong move is made, the circulation of the notes of the State Bank may be considered as ended. Mr. Ridgely, the Cashier is expected to-day; we fear he comes too late to effect any thing.

The Republican adds—“that the Bank of Illinois is the only standard of value at present, and the only one which is received currently at the Bank and all the offices;” and that the State Bank has not met the crisis as was expected of her.”

STRAN FRIGATE MISSOURI.—A very strange accident happened to this vessel at Brooklyn Navy Yard on the 1st inst. The officers were awakened early in the morning, on finding the frigate keeling over almost on her beam ends. At first it was supposed that, as the tide was falling, some of the ship's works had got entangled with the wharf, as she swung away from her moorings, but finding all clean in that direction, it was soon discovered that she was aground, and sinking fast in the mud. On further examination, it was found that there were five or six feet water in the hold, which arose from the stop-cocks, for the supply of the boilers, having been left open. How this happened, is at present the subject of a rigid inquiry. Had the frigate been lying in deep water, in the stream, there seems room for little doubt that she would have gone down. As it is, we are happy to find that she sustained little injury.

An old lady not ten miles from Fort Pickering, was lately thrown into a flood of tears, (though fortunately not drowned,) by acci-

dently putting on a wrong pair of “specs.”—She was reading a letter just received from her husband, and came to the sentence—“I add no more,” which she read, “I am no more,” and instantly burst into tears and lamentation. Another lady present, thinking it a little out of the usual way of such business, for one to write that he is dead, took the letter and having carefully rubbed her eyes and wiped the specs, with an air of much satisfaction read it, “I are no more,” Fresh tears of course followed this construction.—A third caught it, and after a close examination, cleared up the matter to the great joy of the weeping wife, who said, “she eternally made mistakes when looking thro’ strange specs.”

A Good 'Un.—“Pa, no body shall put corsets on me, shall they?”
“No, my son, they shan't; but what put that in your head?”
“Why, Mr. Green says as how if I kill any more of his chickens, he'd give me the darn'd-est lacin' that ever was.”

From the Heath's Book of Beauty for 1842.

THE PILOT.

BY ALEXANDER COCHRAN, ESQ.

The waves are high, the night is dark,
Wild roll the foaming tides,
Dashing around the straining bark,
As gallantly she rides!
“Pilot take heed what course you steer,
Our bark is tempest driven!”
“Stranger, be calm, there is no fear
For him who trusts in Heaven!”

“Oh, pilot! mark yon thunder-cloud—
The lightning's lurid rivers;
Hark to the wind, 'tis piping loud,—
The mainmast bends and quivers!
Stay, pilot, stay, and shorten sail,
Our stormy tri-sail's riven!”
“Stranger, what mattereth, calm or gale,
To him who trusts in Heaven!”

Borne by the wind, the vessel flees
Up to the thunder-cloud;
Now tottering low, the spray-winged seas
Conceal the top-mast shroud.
“Pilot! the waves break o'er us fast,
Vainly our bark has striven!”
“Stranger, the Lord can rule the blast,—
Go, put thy trust in Heaven!”

Good hope! good hope! one little star
Gleams o'er the waste of waters;
'Tis like the light reflected far
Of Beauty's loveliest daughters!
“Stranger, good hope! He giveth thee,
As He has often given;
Then learn this truth,—what'er may be,
To put thy trust in Heaven!”

SAUNDERS & CLARK,

Attorneys & Counsellors at Law,

GREENSBORO, MISSISSIPPI,

Will attend the Federal, Supreme, Chancery, and Circuit Courts. Land claims investigated and titles perfected, &c.

FEBRUARY 18, 1842.

50—tr.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS Testamentary of the last will and testament of Joshua Collins, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned at the December Term of the Probate Court of Carroll county—all persons having claims against said estate, will please present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be forever barred—and all persons indebted to said estate will please liquidate the same as early as possible.

JAMES COLLINS, Ex'r
of the will of Joshua Collins, dec'd.
Carrollton, February 14th, 1842. 50—tr.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration having (heretofore) been granted to the undersigned, by the Honorable the Probate Court of Carroll county, on the estate of Peyton Glover, deceased—NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by the Statute or they will be forever barred.

WM. BASKET, Adm'r.
of the estate of P. Glover, dec'd.
Carrollton, March 8, 1842. 1—Gt.